Quantum Computing
and
Quantum Cryptography

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Quantum Computing

A quantum computer uses **quantum bits** and relies on of **quantum-mechanical phenomena** to perform computation

1. Brute-forcing n-bits key with Grover's algorithm would take $\mathbf{2^{n/2}}$
   ➡ Using symmetric encryption is still doable

2. Factoring prime numbers with Shor's algorithm would be done in polynomial time
   ➡ Using asymmetric encryption is at risk
   ➡ Problem for key exchange

Post-quantum Cryptography

Cryptographic schemes that can defeat quantum computers

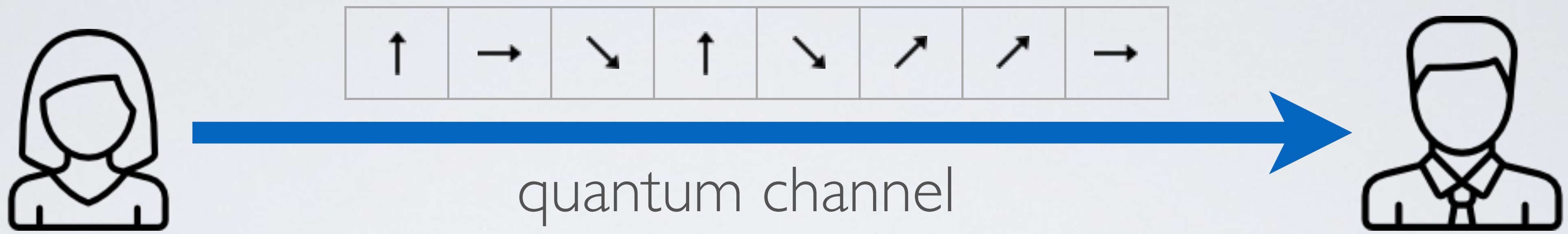
➡ Still in research (started around 2006)

Quantum Cryptography

The use uses quantum bits and quantum-mechanical phenomena to realize cryptographic tasks

➡ Example : Quantum Key Distribution - use a quantum channel to establish a shared key to use on a public channel

Quantum Key Distribution - step 1

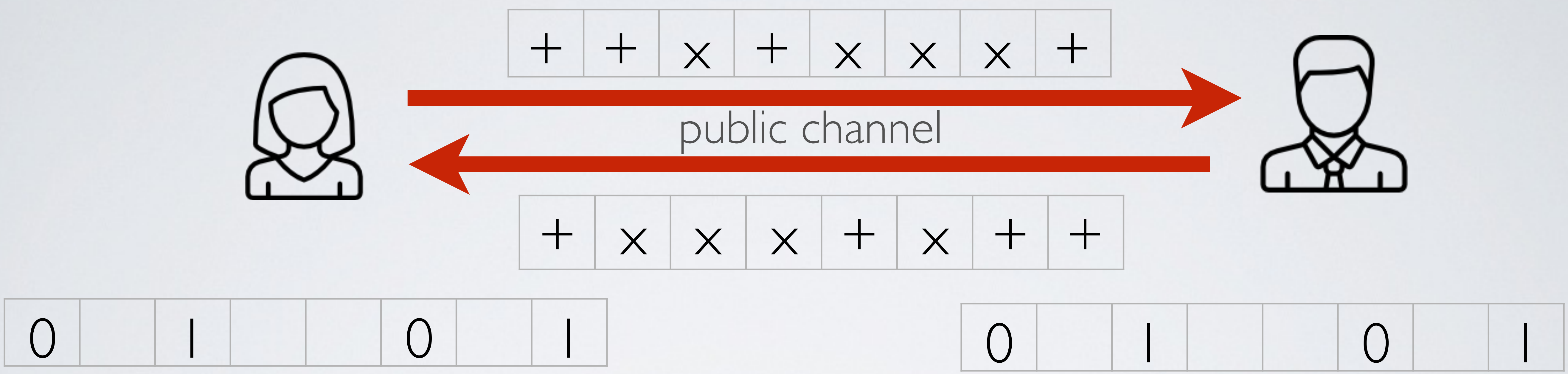


0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
+	+	×	+	×	×	×	+
↑	→	↘	↑	↘	↗	↗	→

+	×	×	×	+	×	+	+
↑	↗	↘	↗	→	↗	→	→

1. Alice creates:
    1. a sequence of random sequence of bits
    2. a sequence of random sequence of basis
    3. a sequence of random sequence of polarized photons corresponding to the basis
2. Alice sends the photon sequence to Bob over the quantum channel
3. Bob selects a random sequence of basis
4. Bob measures Alice's sequence of photons using his basis

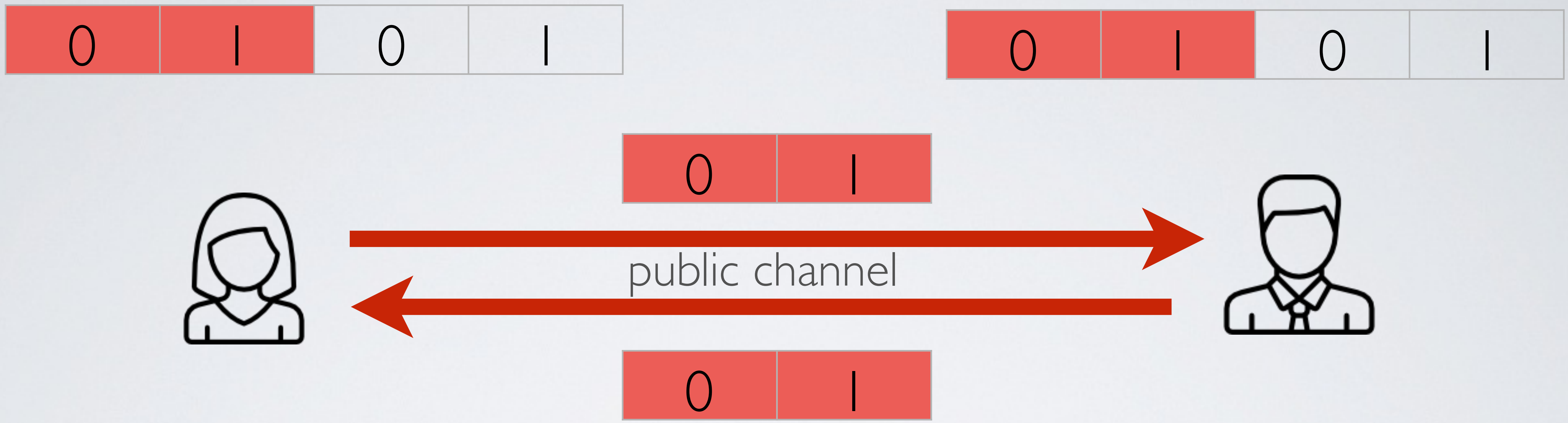
Quantum Key Distribution - step 2



5. Alice and Bob exchange their sequence of basis on the public channel

6. The basis that are commonly correct are used to generate the key

Quantum Key Distribution - step 3



Has Eve eavesdrop on the quantum Channel ?

➡ Eavesdropping the quantum channel modifies the polarization of the photons

7. Alice and Bob spare and exchange a sub sequence of their shared secret key
8. If this subsequence match, it means that nobody has eavesdrop the quantum channel. If not, the key is invalid.